

1964

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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Wichita; and U.S. Naval Academy, Eric Burgess Park of Wichita.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to extend my sincere appreciation to the citizens of my district for their co-operation and support. It is a pleasure and privilege for me to represent them in Congress.

### The Century of Human Rights

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, January 14, 1964*

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, on April 4, 1963, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith presented its 1963 Human Rights Award to the then Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson at a dinner held in New York City.

The following article, which appeared in the December 1963, Anti-Defamation League bulletin, is based upon Lyndon B. Johnson's acceptance speech on that occasion. As the President pointed out the forces of bigotry are on the defensive and this is truly a century of human rights. When we finally pass the Civil Rights Act, we will be adding another milestone to the cause of liberty so ably espoused by Lyndon B. Johnson.

The article follows:

**THE CENTURY OF HUMAN RIGHTS—WE SHALL HAVE FAILED OUR COUNTRY AND OUR CAUSE IF WE DO NOT FULFILL ITS PROMISE**

(By Lyndon B. Johnson)

This century in which we live has been given many names. It has been eloquently described as the century of the common man; others have applied different descriptions of both hope and despair. For myself, I feel it may be most accurately and aptly described as the century of human rights.

It may seem paradoxical to refer to a century which has seen the rise of two of the greatest tyrannies in history—fascism and communism—as the century of human rights. But, in the light of historic human behavior, it becomes apparent that there is no paradox whatsoever—in fact, that the rise of these forces is evidence of the growing strength of the cause of equality.

The intense fury with which the totalitarians of both the right and the left deny the concept of human rights is the measure of their realization that their cause is doomed. People who are truly confident, people who truly believe they represent the wave of the future, do not resort to mass denial of age-old religious practices, mass denial of political rights, or mass extermination. These are the weapons of frustration—the last resort of men who know, however loudly they may deny the fact, that they have reached the end of one of the blind alleys of history.

It is difficult for our generation—which has known of Dachau and Warsaw, of the imprisonment of cardinals and the fate of Passover in the Soviet Union—to realize the tremendous advance of the concept of equal rights in the mid-20th century.

A few short decades ago, the thought that all men and women—regardless of race, creed, color, or origin—were entitled to equality of treatment was a novel idea. There was a concept of tolerance, but to far too many people it was a tolerance for "lesser breeds

without the law" who were to be treated with kindness and humanity but not with equal regard as fellow human beings.

There are very few thinking men today who regard this kind of tolerance as a virtue, however much it may have contributed at one time to peaceful relations. The whole moral drive of the Western World is focused on the concept that we are all children of God—however we may worship our God—and entitled to judgment on our individual merits without regard to irrelevant considerations of ancestry.

This is the true wave of the future—the fulfillment of the dreams and hopes of moral men throughout the ages. However much we may fall short of our ideals, we are striving to attain them with an intensity heretofore unknown. They have become an accepted part of the fabric of our society. And however vehement may be the forces of bigotry, the fact remains that those forces are on the defensive. They are fighting a losing battle.

That is why I am confident our century—the century of human rights—will be remembered for the legacy it leaves to the future more than for its inheritance from the past.

It is abundantly clear that in the course of our Nation's affairs, we have arrived at a season of change in our policies and our relationships with the world—especially the non-Communist world. A period of searching reassessment has begun. However, we lose—and others lose—a necessary and indispensable perspective, when we neglect the fact that this is also a time for reassessment by all nations of the free world community.

All of us together are emerging from a period which has seen history's greatest explosion of political rights. We are also emerging from the early phase of what has been called the explosion of economic aspirations. In a very brief period, new world standards of political equality and equality of economic expectations have been established and we cannot neglect the implications.

We welcome what has happened. We are proudly conscious that both the revolution of political independence and that of economic expectations had their beginnings on these shores. We are conscious of special responsibilities to these forces which have reshaped the destinies of so many men. Our national policies since World War II have sought to honor those special responsibilities.

As the authentic revolutionaries of the world, however, we of America must make it clear to those who have chosen freedom that the revolution of freedom is fundamentally and above all else a revolution of human rights. And we must make it clear not only by words but by example and precept. Our own house must be in order.

When our system was created, many hard decisions were required. None was harder—none more revolutionary—than the decision embodied in our Bill of Rights that the Central Government should be prohibited from serving as the instrument for perpetuation of the prejudices and bias and discrimination of any sect or segment of American society. This decision was—and has continued to be—fundamental to our American unity, fundamental to our American capacity for economic growth, fundamental to the harmony of our society, and fundamental to our capacity for exercising leadership on behalf of freedom beyond our own shores.

We must not acquiesce passively to any concept that the world can enjoy a new freedom while remaining the accomplice and prisoner of old prejudices.

But if a better world is to be built, there must be a universal recognition that mankind must marshal the full potential of human resources and make full use of those potentials without regard to hereditary bias, prejudice, and discrimination.

If we of America are to rise to our full

height as men in this century, we must face courageously the world's problem of human discrimination. We must speak clearly. We must speak in concrete terms. We must help the world to understand that the curing of the problems of discrimination is the beginning—not the end—of genuine freedom.

As long as there have been societies more complex than tribal simplicity, majorities and minorities have relied on stereotypes to mold their opinions of one another. Such stereotypes have been convenient—but they have also been cruel.

We can take some measure of satisfaction from the fact that there is progress and that these stereotypes disappear as human understanding spreads.

For example, after January 20, 1961, the two highest elective offices in the strongest free nation on earth were held by men who had overcome the handicap of the stereotype—for reasons of religion or region of birth. And I believe that each passing day will diminish the force of the stereotype for all of us.

Recently, when I attended the swearing in of an Ambassador of the United States it was noted in some accounts that I am "from a Southern State." The Ambassador himself was from a Southern State, also. But the accident of my birth became newsworthy, as did his, because I was born in the South of white parents—and he was born of Negro parents.

If to stand by his side, to shake his hand, wish him "Godspeed" makes news, then that is news I am proud to make.

I say this to emphasize that the effort made by your national leadership today against discrimination, against bias, against division, and against the tyranny of stereotypes is, above all, an effort directed by men who know personally the enemy—and know his toll.

But, I say this also to suggest that perhaps we of America should consider raising our sights toward larger horizons. Certainly in this field there is much still to accomplish—but what remains undone does not detract from the magnitude of what has been done.

Much of our effort is directed today to the subtle forms of discrimination. This is a necessary and worthwhile effort—and we cannot be content until we have succeeded completely. But when we look to the world as a whole, the problem of discrimination is a massive problem—requiring massive effort on our part.

We cannot be content until we commit ourselves to massive support of the cause of human rights everywhere.

Our American vocabulary is filled with frequent expressions identifying illiteracy, illness, ignorance and poverty as the oppressors of humankind. I believe we need to complete our vocabulary by acknowledging frankly that the greatest oppressor of all continues to be that of bias and prejudice.

We shall have failed our country and our cause if, from the position we are now privileged to enjoy in the world, we do not undertake the initiative in fulfilling the promise of this 20th century as the century of human rights.

If we are to be remembered as constructive builders of a better world of peace and justice and freedom we shall be remembered not for the dollars we sent abroad but for the force of the influence and leadership we exercise to improve the lot of mankind. It is this work that challenges us—it is this undertaking that summons us—it is toward this higher goal that we must lift up our sights and set our course.

LYNDON JOHNSON ON RECEIVING ADL's 1963 HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD, APRIL 4, 1963

I am proud I live in a country where people have heart and where people come and give their support to causes that the

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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

February 10

Anti-Defamation League puts first—serving others. I know something about your work. As a result of your counsels, people are enjoying the first democracy they ever tasted in their whole lives in many parts of the land . . . I want to thank you for permitting me to be part of you. I want to assure you that I understand the worthiness of your cause and I want to be a partner if I may.

## Bacardi Home Newest Toast to Miami

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 7, 1964

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, once again, I am extremely proud to announce the addition of a new star on the Miami skyline—the beautiful new home of the national headquarters for Bacardi Imports, Inc.

Bacardi is the Nation's largest single brand liquor distributor—who has not heard of the famous Bacardi rum? In 1963 Bacardi Imports sold nearly 1 million cases of its rum, accounting for about 45 percent of all sales of rum in the United States.

Mr. H. B. Estrada, president of Bacardi Imports, has built a network of distributors which assures the sale of Bacardi rum in all 49 States where liquor is sold.

The magnificent new Bacardi offices located on Biscayne Boulevard in Miami is largely the work of Jose M. Bosch, chairman of the Bacardi Distilleries. Mr. Bosch has preserved the Bacardi organization even though a large part of its assets were expropriated by the Castro government. He has been called by his admirers a "true citizen of the hemisphere."

Mr. Speaker, the breathtaking beauty of the Bacardi Building, with its walls of Azulejos or blue and white ceramic tile murals designed and painted by the Brazilian artist-ceramicist, Francisco Brennand, must be seen to be believed. In behalf of the Bacardi people, I extend an invitation to each of you to visit the building on your next trip to Miami.

Recently, the Miami Herald, one of the foremost newspapers in our country, devoted an entire section to Bacardi Imports, Inc., and its new building, marking the 102d anniversary of the founding of the original Bacardi Co. in Santiago, Cuba.

The article follows:

## BACARDI HOME NEWEST TOAST TO MIAMI

The striking blue and white tile covered office tower on Miami's Biscayne Boulevard is the new national headquarters for Bacardi Imports, Inc., an American sales organization that specializes in the sale of Bacardi rum.

This new building, which took more than a year to complete, houses the Nation's largest single brand liquor distributor. Bacardi Imports sold nearly 1 million cases of Bacardi rum in 1963 to markets within the United States and to the U.S. Armed Forces around the world.

In the United States, two out of every three bottles of Puerto Rican rum that are purchased by consumers are sold by Bacardi

Imports. This share of the market accounts for some 45 percent of all sales of rum in the United States.

Bacardi Imports moved to Miami after more than 20 years of operations in New York City. In that period, H. B. Estrada, a native of suburban Philadelphia, has built this burgeoning sales organization into a network of distributors that makes Bacardi rum available in all 49 States where liquor is sold.

Mr. Estrada, as president, heads the executive force that includes G. V. Quinones as vice president and general sales manager, Edwin H. Neilsen, a vice president, and John Doyle, the treasurer.

While the building is owned and utilized by Bacardi Imports it stands as another example of the architectural genius of Jose M. Bosch, chairman of the Bacardi Distilleries.

While Mr. Bosch's prime interests have been in the preservation of the Bacardi organization in the face of an economic disaster that saw half of its assets taken through expropriation by the Castro regime, he has maintained a lively interest in building things beautiful.

Architectural Forum, in an account of Mr. Bosch's role in commissioning outstanding architects to design buildings for other Bacardi enterprises, said Mr. Bosch insists that his buildings be beautiful.

One of the world's most renowned architects, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, was the architect for the administration building at the Bacardi bottling plant some 20 miles north of Mexico City.

At that site, in addition, are the works of Felix Candela, a world-famous Mexican architect who designed a series of connected vaults of reinforced concrete to house the bottling line and shipping facilities.

Another Van der Rohe design had been completed and was ready for construction as the office building in Santiago, but the Communist overthrow prevented its erection.

For the Bacardi Building in Florida, Mr. Bosch asked Enrique Gutierrez of the architectural firm of Sagmac International of Puerto Rico to design the building.

He urged him to leave the plaza level free of obstructions and have the buildings set on four columns to give the illusion it floats freely in the air.

Much of the site has been left open for gardens and beautification. In keeping with the instructions, the architects outlined a building that occupies only 17 percent of the building site, above plaza level.

In addition, Mr. Bosch insisted on the provision for a parking area that would not detract from the building. To accomplish this, the entire plot was excavated and because of Miami's high water table, the equivalent of a "reverse swimming pool" has been built as an underground parking lot to accommodate the cars of 40 employees.

This basement, with water-tight walls, keeps out the water that permeates the coral soil.

Four columns of reinforced concrete rise from a solid foundation built on pilings to a truss that stretches across the top of the building. The columns are placed about a third of the way into the building and support the entire weight of the structure.

The seven floors above the plaza are suspended by post-tensioned cable from the truss on the eighth story.

The building's reception area is on the second floor, which is reached by elevator. The elevators are attached to the main building from an independent structure that is situated at the rear of the building.

The third floor is used by the importing firm's traffic department, where shipments are carefully followed, while the accounting department and Mr. Doyle occupy the fourth floor.

The fifth floor is used by the other company executives including Mr. Estrada, Mr. Quinones, and Mr. Neilsen in addition to

Henry E. Caballero, assistant sales manager, and Luis de Lasa, sales promotion executive.

Probably the most striking aspects of the new office building are the huge Azulejos or blue and white ceramic tile murals that cover the north and south walls of the building and the sides of the elevator column.

These tiles are the work of Brazilian artist-ceramicist Francisco Brennand of Recife. He designed and painted the tiles at his workshop in Brazil on a commission from Mr. Bosch.

General contractors for the building were Frank J. Rooney Construction Co. of Miami. Bliss Associates of Miami Beach worked with Rooney on behalf of the architects.

Ground was broken for this new edifice on January 3, 1963, and the building was formally inaugurated on January 25, 1964.

Tomorrow marks the 102d anniversary of the founding of the original Bacardi Co. in Santiago, Cuba, by Don Facundo Bacardi and the year 1964 marks the 20th anniversary of the formation of Bacardi Imports, Inc.

# "Doc" Goodpasture Is Good for What Ails Us in Vietnam

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 10, 1964

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, we keep hearing about the ugly American, and all too frequently we hear of the serviceman who does not portray a good image of the American people. The Government spends millions of dollars every year for one program or another to improve our image abroad. I know of no better example of the favorable force that the people-to-people efforts of an individual can create than that which is related in the article which appeared in the Washington Daily News, of Thursday, February 6, regarding Sgt. Milton Goodpasture, who comes from Decatur, Ill., which is in my congressional district.

Much news comes out of Vietnam daily which makes us wonder if we are accomplishing anything there. Sergeant Goodpasture, and those like him, are a most effective weapon against communism. I attach this article in the belief that this report from Vietnam will be of considerable interest to my colleagues:

HE SIMPLY SIGNS OUT—AND SOONER OR LATER COMES BACK—"DOC" GOODPASTURE IS GOOD FOR WHAT AILS US IN VIETNAM

(By Jim G. Lucas)

THAT SAN, South Vietnam, February 6.—"Doc can take that beat up old Chevy places you couldn't fight an armored battalion," the captain said.

He was talking about Sgt. Milton Goodpasture, who hails from Decatur, Ill., but now is more or less a permanent U.S. Army installation in the Far East. He's a medical corpsman.

If any Army man can be said to be his own boss, that Army man is "Doc" Goodpasture. Technically he's the medical adviser to a Vietnamese training battalion, but he comes and goes pretty much as he chooses. They don't ask where he's going, because sometimes "Doc" doesn't know himself. He simply signs out and—sooner or later—back in.

## COMMUNITY DOCTOR

"Doc" also has the job of doctoring the aches and pains, and sometimes the wounds, of his fellow Americans on this training mission. But his principal job—one he undertook himself soon after he arrived a year ago—is community doctor in an area that never has had one. There are only 700 doctors in all Vietnam, and 400 of those are in the military services.

That the area is almost wholly in enemy hands doesn't bother him. There are people out there, and they are sick, and he has pills and ointments.

"Doc" drives a 1957 Chevy pickup. He has installed an easy chair in the back. He'll drive into a village and wait. Soon the ailing start showing up. "Doc" looks them over, bandages their wounds, washes their scabby sores, delouses them with bug bombs, gives them pills, talks with them in his limited Vietnamese and his even more limited Cambodian.

## KIND

Somehow, they seem to understand him; maybe it's his tone of voice. It's infinitely kind and caring. He never seems to hurry, but somehow he manages to take care of everybody.

"Doc" also is highly resourceful. The other day they got word back at camp that he had broken his fan belt and was stranded. The way everybody carried on, you'd have thought it was some general out there. They looked high and low for a fan belt and, of course, they didn't have one. Then, right in the middle of all the fuss, old "Doc" Goodpasture drove up. He'd used his bootlaces.

Another amazing thing about "Doc" Goodpasture is that he is the only person—certainly the only American—around here who has never been shot at. The Vietcong have never bothered him. They can spot his old Chevy and let it alone. Maybe it's because, as "Doc" himself suggests, "I'm treating their families."

## GOOD FOR UNITED STATES

Whatever the reason, "Doc" Goodpasture is doing the United States a lot of good out here. The enemy can't picture Americans as monsters when the locals well know "Doc" is an American. And if anyone were to suggest he is a combination of Tom Dooley and Albert Schweitzer, "Doc" would simply grin. "They're doctors. I'm just a medic," he says.

I rode with him from That San to Chau Lang the other day. We came to a gate. A bus was on the other side. Plenty of Americans would have barreled right through. "Doc" stopped, waved the bus to come on through, then got out and chatted with the driver and his passengers.

At a small village, an old woman stood by the side of the road and flagged him down. "Get aboard, old girl," he shouted.

She climbed in, while half the village kids shouted their approval. We drove off, and she sat there like a queen, waving goodbye to her subjects.

"She does this often," "Doc" said. "Claims she wants to go into Tri Ton. Actually, she just wants a ride. She'll be waiting to go home when I come back."

## The Stature of John V. Lindsay

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 10, 1964

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, during the course of the historic civil rights discussion on the floor of the House today,

I made reference to a recent New York Times article on the brilliant efforts exerted in behalf of this legislation by my distinguished colleague from New York, JOHN V. LINDSAY.

The article, which appeared on Saturday, February 8, was written by Warren Weaver, Jr., of the Times staff.

It is an excellent reportorial tribute to my colleague and friend, and one that might have been missed due to the session the night before. In feeling that it should be part of the RECORD, I do not think that it is out of place to also say for the record that many of his colleagues have known for years that JOHN V. LINDSAY is, indeed, one of the great legislators of this or any other time.

The article follows:

LINDSAY GAINING STATUS IN HOUSE—SOME SUGGEST THAT HE RUN FOR CITY OR STATE OFFICE

(By Warren Weaver, Jr.)

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The turbulent course of civil rights legislation in the House has pushed Representative JOHN V. LINDSAY into the political spotlight.

It is not a position that counfounds or distresses the 42-year-old New Yorker. In his 15 years in Republican politics, he has never shown a lack of confidence or a reluctance to battle both within and without his party.

But the role of Republican floor lieutenant for key sections of the civil rights bill has given Mr. LINDSAY a prominence in the Chamber that he has not always been successful in achieving during his 5 years in Congress.

For the last week, the Manhattan lawyer has been on the House floor or in the adjoining cloakrooms almost continuously from noon until early evening presenting the Judiciary Committee case, debating hostile amendments, and working out details with both Republicans and Democrats.

In another week, however, Mr. LINDSAY may be back in the "isolation ward," the political limbo to which the House Republican leadership periodically consigns restive young liberals whose acceptance of the "establishment" leaves something to be desired.

## OFTEN AT ODDS WITH HALLECK

The New Yorker has found himself at odds with the House Republican leader, Representative CHARLES A. HALLECK, of Indiana, often enough—over sending wheat to Russia or liberalizing the Rules Committee—to have acquired a ready familiarity with the isolation ward.

The frustration implicit in being a liberal in a conservative House, as well as a Republican in a Democratic House, have led Mr. LINDSAY's friends to suggest that he take his widely acknowledged talents back to New York State in search of political advancement.

Two possibilities arise: The Republican nomination for mayor of New York City in 1965 and for Governor in 1966. Both involve serious political risks, as they offer major challenges.

In 1961 when the question arose, Mr. LINDSAY expressed a lack of interest in the mayoralty. As a Representative, he would not have to resign to run for mayor, and, as a Republican the mathematical odds would be heavily against him. The gubernatorial nomination, more than 2 years away, is full of questions. The assumption that the Republican nomination will be open relies on the theory that Governor Rockefeller will either be President or uninterested in a third term.

## OTHER COMPETITION FACED

Even if Mr. Rockefeller is no longer a factor, Mr. LINDSAY would be up against serious competition from Lt. Gov. Malcolm

Wilson and assembly Speaker Joseph F. Carlino, with the possibility of strong pressure for Senator JACOB K. JAVITS as an established winner.

At this date, Mr. LINDSAY is merely musing about such prospects, as he spends a good many evenings speaking at Republican and other functions in New York City and occasionally upstate.

Without regard to his work on the civil rights bill, Mr. LINDSAY manages to be one of the more active House Members. He is now drafting a Presidential succession proposal and a major reworking of the immigration laws, behind which he hopes to line up considerable Republican support.

Undeterred by his failure to get a seat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee a few years ago, Mr. LINDSAY is pursuing his international interests as a member of the NATO Parliamentarians Conference, where he serves as reporter of the political committee.

Here he is working toward a new parliamentary alliance of the Atlantic nations by which major political and economic problems could be aired.

## Michigan Governor Attacks Hate Groups of Far Right

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. RALPH R. HARDING

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 10, 1964

Mr. HARDING. Mr. Speaker, for some time now I have been warning the people I represent of the dangers resulting from the activities of the far right. Occasionally some have tended to pass off my efforts to tell the truth about the John Birch Society and their lunatic fringe associates in the radical right as political.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I was delighted to read in the Salt Lake Tribune of an outstanding speech delivered by Gov. George Romney, of Michigan recently in Salt Lake City. It is reported that Governor Romney addressed 1,400 Utah Republicans at a \$50-per-person GOP fundraising dinner. I wish to compliment my friends in the Utah Republican Party for bringing Governor Romney to Utah to deliver this outstanding message. And, furthermore, I wish to compliment the Governor of Michigan for the great courage he has shown in supporting needed civil rights legislation and aligning himself with the political moderates against the far right.

Mr. Speaker, following is the report of Governor Romney's speech as it appeared in the Salt Lake Tribune on Saturday, January 18. I commend this speech by the Republican Governor of Michigan to my Republican friends in Idaho, who have suggested that my attack on the John Birch Society was motivated by politics, but who also are interested in learning the truth about the far right.

The speech follows:

PRESS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, REBUFF HATE GROUPS, ROMNEY ASKS

(By O. N. Malmquist)

Gov. George Romney of Michigan Friday night told about 1,400 Utah Republicans at a \$50 per person fundraising dinner that

the GOP should work without respite for "equal rights for all Americans" and rebuff "promptly and without equivocation" groups who cloak themselves in patriotic names and then stand for "resurgent nationalism, isolationism, racism and social and economic retrogression."

The former Utah resident, who has attracted the national political spotlight as a Republican presidential prospect, reiterated at a press conference that he is not now and has no intention of becoming a candidate for the presidential or vice-presidential nomination.

But his address was aimed squarely at national issues around which the 1964 campaign already is churning.

Other planks of Governor Romney's recommended program for a victorious campaign included:

1. Leadership in the removal of "the basic conflict between principles of competition embodied in the antitrust laws and the principles of monopoly involved in collective bargaining laws."
2. Assumption of leadership in a national movement to restore the vitality of State and local governments in order to reduce the growing concentration of power in Washington.
3. Restoration of the integrity of the American dollar and of integrity of the American word both at home and abroad.
4. Constant work to prevent the gradual erosion of America's religious and moral foundation.

On the civil rights issue, Governor Romney said:

"There can be no equivocation on this point. If the Republican Party tries to buy the White House with the rights of others, it will become the greatest white elephant in the history of party politics.

"If the Republican Party mounts a white horse and carries a white standard into the 1964 campaign, it may win an election but it will lose forever its claim to Lincoln.

"Let me make my position completely and crystal clear. I support the bipartisan civil rights legislation that has been reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee and that is now in the House Rules Committee.

"But beyond that, the American Revolution so bravely begun in 1776 cannot be completed until every American—whatever his race, his color, his creed, or his national origin—can enjoy unimpeded his full rights as an American and as a child of God."

Turning to specifics, Governor Romney said these rights should include the right to vote and have the vote counted; to enter the occupation of one's choice and compete fairly to the limit of personal ability; to acquire and enjoy decent housing in the neighborhood of one's choice.

Equal access to all public facilities; enjoyment of equal treatment and services from all business establishments open to the public; to send one's children to public schools and colleges to which admission is granted without reference to race, color, creed or national origin.

To associate in peaceful protest against evils, real or imaginary; to worship in the manner of one's choosing, side by side with those sharing one's faith; effective governmental protection against those who would seek to interfere with the free exercise of legal rights; to be judged on personal character and virtues by one's fellow man.

"Let me emphasize again," he continued, "the Republican Party must not exploit racial or religious prejudices in order to gain a victory at the polls. To do so would be to disavow the heritage of Abraham Lincoln, to destroy part of the heritage of America and to renounce the spiritual heritage of the Judeo-Christian world."

On the second issue to which he gave special emphasis, the Governor said:

"As the party which recognizes, respects and seeks to advance the rights of individuals, we must also be sure that we profess sound respect for and recognition of the responsibilities of individuals.

"Just as some have misused the banner of States rights, we are also confronted in America today with those who confuse individualism with irresponsibility and liberty with license.

"Without concern for the facts, they sow the seeds of hate, of suspicion, of violence. They make wild charges of disloyalty about those who disagree with them.

"To broadcast their charges, such fanatics often form groups, frequently with patriotic names, and almost always with an appealing objective, such as 'fighting communism.'

"This cloak of patriotism enables them to attract some reasonable people as members, providing an aura of respectability. The reasonable membership greatly outnumbers the core group of irresponsible extremists, but it is the latter who are heard.

"These forces, by whatever names they call themselves, stand in favor of resurgent nationalism, of isolationism, of racism, and of social and economic retrogression. Waving the banner of Americanism, they deny the principles of America.

"Shouting the praises of individualism, they pledge allegiance to rigid creeds and dictatorial leaders. There is a heritage of brown shirts and of black shirts, of massed flags and massed drums.

"They offer no constructive solution to the problems of our Nation. They destroy faith in our proven institutions, pit class against class, inflame suspicions and multiply fears.

"In America, fortunately, the numerical strength of such groups is anemic. In order to gain any appreciable visibility they must attach themselves—or attempt to attach themselves like any other parasite—to one or another of our major political parties.

"Such attempts invariably blossom in the course of a political campaign.

"Such efforts at infiltration, either individually or in force, should be, in my firm opinion, rebuffed promptly and without equivocation or temporizing by the Republican Party.

"I am not talking about groups of people," he continued. "I am talking about a few fanatics who can't see the difference between Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and a subversive tool of communism."

Gov. George D. Clyde, who introduced the Michigan Governor at the tribute dinner, alluded twice to the latter's prominence in the presidential candidate speculation. Referring to Governor Romney and his wife as Utahans on lend-lease to Michigan, Governor Clyde commented: "And we might be easily persuaded to extend these benefits to the entire Nation."

He also noted that a "George" hasn't been President since Washington and added:

"Who am I to say it is not time to correct this oversight."

Mrs. Romney, who spoke before her husband, urged women "to give more attention to improving the standards of politics and government."

Master of ceremonies was Richard L. Evans, member of the Council of Twelve Apostles, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was introduced by T. Bowring Woodbury, general chairman of the dinner.

The invocation was offered by N. Eldon Tanner, second counselor in the First Presidency of the LDS Church, and the benediction was pronounced by the Reverend Frank M. Bligh, minister of the First Congregational Church.

## Retraining the Jobless, an Address of the Honorable Abraham D. Beame

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 31, 1964

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, my very good friend Abraham D. Beame, comptroller of the city of New York has, in the following speech, urged the Federal Government to offer tax credits to commerce and industry as an incentive to retrain jobless workers and launch "a significant attack upon the entire national problem of unemployment."

The address was originally scheduled for presentation at a Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration seminar on January 28. A blizzard prevented the comptroller from making his appearance at the seminar but I commend this excellent proposal to our colleagues as one sensible answer to the problem of retraining the unemployed.

The address follows:

#### ADDRESS OF HON. ABRAHAM D. BEAME

During the past year, there has been much discussion, and a number of proposals, for attacking the problem of unemployment. Some proposals have urged the approach of committees, commissions, and studies. Others have called for the establishment of guidance and training programs.

We need approaches that are different from those which worked, or might have worked, a generation ago. We need new ideas for new realities. We are now concerned with unemployment in a boom economy. Approaches which might have been useful in depression days won't do the job—or get the jobs.

With these thoughts in mind, I offered a plan, earlier this year, to induce business and industry to take jobless teenagers off the streets, train them, and give them permanent jobs. I was concerned with the fact that New York City had an accumulated total of 100,000 boys and girls, between 14 and 19 years old, who had dropped out of elementary, junior high and high schools, before developing enough skills and training to give them good prospects for steady, gainful employment.

These young people face a world which becomes more complex and more demanding of skill and knowledge each day. Each step forward in our technology eliminates more of the unskilled, unspecialized jobs which are their only hope of economic survival.

I was disturbed by reports showing that in the 1961-62 school year, 5,635 boys and girls were graduated from vocational high schools in New York City, but during the same 12-month period a larger number, 6,299, dropped out of these schools. The figures for academic high schools were a little better but not good. We had 40,947 graduates and 16,570 dropouts.

The Public Education Association estimates the current dropout rate in New York City high schools at more than 38 percent, and places the national average at more than 30 percent.

It is true that New York City has many children from disadvantaged homes and families unfamiliar with our language, and this results in more dropouts than in nearby semiurban and suburban areas. Let no one